

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens. The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often changed and a new one selected; therefore there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen. Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the service of the hand and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.

See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.

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ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS. At Fort Royal, Fort Monroe, Baltimore, Washington, and other points occupied by our army, should be sent at half rates by HARRIS'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

AT JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway, Ladies' Balm. Balm for \$2 and \$2.50 pair; Nipples, \$1.50 and \$1.75; Children's, \$1.12 and \$1.37. Ladies who want good Boots should go to Jeffers', where cheaper goods are sold. All goods warranted at JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

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THROAT AFFECTIONS.

From the Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.: "I have found great benefit from the use of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think from their past effect they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches have benefited by them."

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

A. M. BOWMAN, "Old Post Office Building," corner of Front and Market streets, OREGON, Iowa, will supply our friends in that city and vicinity with THE DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE at advance of the mails.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We devote considerable space this morning to Beauregard's official account of the battle of Bull Run. It is interesting, if not important.

The ordinance to prohibit the salting of the streets was concerned in by the Board of Commissioners last evening, and now only awaits the signature of the Mayor to become a law.

The President in resuming the slave Gordon for two weeks, notified him that the grace is extended only that he may have time to prepare himself for the fate which his crimes have merited, and that no further mercy is to be hoped for.

On another page we print a letter from a Boston correspondent, which narrates facts concerning our treatment of contrabands at Port Royal, sufficient, if not exaggerated tenfold, to make the blood of honest Northern men tingle with shame.

We print on another page a letter from Mr. Morris Ketchum in favor of the proposed issue of \$150,000,000 Treasury Notes made a legal tender for the satisfaction of the current wants of the Government. We do not concur in the view so ably presented by Mr. Ketchum, but we are very willing to let all sides be heard.

In the Senate, yesterday, the debate being on the bill concerning the pay of army officers, on motion of Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, an amendment was adopted reducing the mileage of members of Congress 50 per cent, to be computed by the most direct route of travel.

Butler's Expedition is preparing with dispatch at Boston. Six ships and some steamers are already loaded or loading, and it is thought the whole will get off during the coming week. Gen. Butler's entire division will consist of about 10,000 men.

A dispatch from San Francisco gives what purports to be a piece of news from Mexico to the effect that, previous to Jan. 26, a great battle was fought at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz, and the Spanish were defeated, after a fight of five hours. As we have had later Mexican dates without bearing a word of this, we can but consider the tale unfounded.

The letter of our special correspondent in Kentucky, dated at Somerset, which we publish this morning, contains many items of interesting intelligence concerning the recent battle and its attendant incidents; it, moreover, shows that we had overrated the strength of the rebels under Zollicoffer, and the perfection of their defensive works.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, which will be found fully reported in another column, are full of interest. The support of the merchants of New-York is pledged to the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion; the making of demand Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of all debts is unanimously advised; and the character of the Committee of the Chamber in reference to the Post-Office Site question is vindicated.

During the debate in the Senate yesterday on the bill to define the pay and emoluments of army officers, Mr. Sherman of Ohio made a strong and searching speech on the financial

questions involved in the present struggle. He went sharply to the root of trouble, exposed with an unsparing tongue the vices which would ruin us, and indicated most distinctly where the remedy should be boldly applied. This admirable speech is given in full on another page.

We have little additional news from Western Kentucky concerning the movement against Fort Henry. The prospect of a battle on a large scale is imminent; our troops are in the finest spirits. Beauregard is said to be in command at Fort Henry.

From Missouri we learn that Price is within eight miles of Springfield; he is said to be chafing for fight, thirsting for blood, and excited in various ways. The stand he has so long been said to be preparing for would seem now to be made.

We are told from Washington that the flag of truce, sent the other day by the rebels with some secret message, has not yet been answered. Although something purporting to be the substance of the communication the flag covered has been put forth, it is said that the true character of the business has not yet been made public.

The Treasury-Note bill was yesterday passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 93 to 59. Mr. Spaulding's bill having been found defective in some slight particulars, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania offered a substitute remedying these weaknesses. This substitute was the one passed; it retains the legal-tender clause and other characteristic features of Mr. Spaulding's bill; it withdraws the \$50,000,000 of notes now in circulation, and substitutes new notes for them. An attempt was made to reject the legal-tender clause, but was promptly voted down. The bill, as passed, will be found in another column.

BORDER-STATE LOYALTY.

A leading banker of Baltimore, who, like a large majority of the commons and a small minority of the aristocracy of that city, is heartily for the Union, recently assured a friend from this city that a majority of the Legislature of Maryland—four-fifths of them elected expressly as Unionists—were now in heart with the rebel Confederacy. "Why so?" "Because they have been alienated by so much 'Emancipation talk at Washington this winter,'" "Well, what do you think would make Maryland heartily and steadfastly loyal?" "The Abolition of Slavery, Sir," replied the Baltimorean; "that and nothing else!"

CABINET CHANGES.

We respectfully decline to print the communications of our correspondents who desire to favor President Lincoln, through our columns, with their advice as to the persons whom he should select for various offices in his Cabinet which they suppose are about to become vacant. Mr. Lincoln is abundantly capable of discharging the responsibility which will rest upon him in any such emergency. He has recently filled the War Department with a man of the highest qualities of talent, courage and uncompromising patriotism; and should vacancies occur in other departments, it will only be necessary for the President, in filling them, to follow his own example in order to secure the undivided applause of all earnest and patriotic men. It is plain, however, that in the present crisis of our history, the question of our National existence is rushing irresistibly toward a final and irrevocable decision, the considerations of party policies and locality which ordinarily control such appointments have become worthless. Even the most ultra Republicans would now rather have a Democrat who is for the unsparing and unflinching prosecution of the war, and who would shrink at no obstacle to the restoration of the national integrity, than a timid, lukewarm, compromising Republican. Or give us men never heard of in politics, or give us two or three from the same State, if you will, provided they possess that eminent capacity for their functions, that extraordinary energy of character, and that immovable sternness of purpose which alone are fit to direct the nation amid the perils that surround it.

TREASURY AND LEGISLATION.

THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Sir: The issue of Treasury Notes as a legal tender has generally been discussed in its bearing on the finances of the Government, and on the country, and on the disturbance it may make in the values of property already existing. There are, however, considerations involved in such issue, which, if not so immediately pressing upon our notice, are no less important to the welfare of the country.

The industries of the country, not immediately connected with the production of material for the prosecution of the war, are languishing, not so much for want of present means for their prosecution, as for want of confidence in the future policy of the Government and of our moneyed institutions. Should the suspension of specie payments by the banks be prolonged, it must be for a limited period, thus compelling all the sound ones to conduct their affairs with a view to an early resumption; therefore they cannot be relied on for the necessary facilities requisite to a free movement in the channels of production and trade. Whether the war is prosecuted vigorously to an early termination, or protracted through a longer period, it is desirable that the industry of the country should be speedily re-established; for, in the event of a long war, means will be needed to carry it on, which can come to us only from productive labor; and in the event of a speedy termination of the war, the necessity for having all the old channels of industry open for the reception into their old places, of the masses of disbanded soldiers, is both morally and economically imperative. Six or twelve months waiting for them for an opportunity to resume their old vocations, will not only be usually destructive, but in an enormous sense greatly more injurious to the welfare of the community than any mere disturbance in the relative value of existing property can possibly be.

Many of the objections urged against making Treasury Notes a legal tender are doubtless well grounded. Any violent disturbance of the circulating medium is to be avoided if possible. But when most calamitous emergencies, like the present, arise, all our considerations must give place to those of necessity. The Government may consent to issue demand notes, and to make them a legal tender, in order that they may have ample currency, and be as equally as possible on all who may have to take them. Congress will doubtless provide, by the accumulation of interest, or in some other way, an inducement to capitalists to hold these notes as an investment, thereby making room for further issues if necessary; but there will remain in permanent circulation an amount sufficient to greatly stimulate the activities of our people, setting the wheels of industry and trade into more vigorous motion. The permanency of this medium of exchange is one of its most important features. Once introduced into the channels of business, its stability of value, and the consciousness that it has the like worth of the nation for its back, will make it popular, so that it can only be displaced by the introduction of a cur-

rency more national in its character, and of more uniform value than the multifarious bank notes, varying from sound to wild cat, which have heretofore afflicted the country. Now, that the present tariff is, by the necessities of the nation, put beyond the possibility of reduction for years, nothing seems wanting to the inauguration of a period of industrial prosperity but a permanent and liberal financial policy, which shall give to the Government the means of war, and to the people an outlet for its surplus notes, properly restricted in amount and properly protected by taxation, to meet all the interests of the public debt (in gold, if that is deemed prudent), promises not only the speediest relief to the Government with the least sacrifice, but also to the people the means of enabling them to pay the inevitable taxes, by giving employment to labor and profit to capital.

Vested rights are generally considered very sacred; they are the rights which the strong and able have affirmed and maintained. Even these should not be lightly disturbed. But there are other rights and interests which Government is more imperatively bound to protect—the rights of the less shrewd and able, the chief of which is the right to a fair opportunity to work for a living. In the present condition of affairs, this interest would be greatly promoted by the proposed issue of Treasury notes. It is true that such issue may for a while not only disturb the relative values of some of the securities of the rich, but may also impair a little the value of the savings of the poor now in the savings banks. This will be more than counterbalanced, if, by opportunity to work, they are saved the necessity of withdrawing their deposits, for, on a resumption of specie payments, they will be as valuable as ever.

The disturbances which an expanded currency may produce are not to be denied. It is but fair, however, to look on both sides of the question. I think it is equally plain that the benefits which will flow from it are not inconsiderable; looking at the welfare of the country in the aggregate, they may outweigh the disadvantages. As the necessities of Government render the issue of Treasury notes made a legal tender almost inevitable, we may as well put the best face on the matter, and resolve to extract from it all the good we can.

REMARKS BY THE TRIBUNE.

It seems to us marvellous that people can so confound things essentially different and argue with so little regard to the careful location of premises, as in the foregoing.

Who objects to a liberal issue of Treasury Notes? Not we, certainly. The Government has a perfect right to use its credit to facilitate its operations and defend its existence. There is no formidable opposition to this part of the Treasury programme.

But when we are asked to approve an act by which a contract payable in gold or its equivalent shall be satisfied by a tender of something which is not such equivalent, we hesitate and hang back. We have a thorough faith in Paper Money that is money—when it has a fixed and definite value, ascertainable by a touchstone in every one's hand. A dollar bill is a dollar to us, provided it is somewhere commensurate with and convertible into a dollar in coin. But a dollar that does not mean four quarters, nor ten dimes, nor a hundred cents, nor any definite amount of coin—which is a promise to pay what is no where to be paid—which is certain to fluctuate from day to day in the number of cents which it will buy—which will only pay debts because the law compels the debtor to accept it—is not money according to any definition of that term to which we subscribe.

Let us illustrate: A farmer sells his grain in December to a merchant who promises to pay him in April one pound of silver for each cartload (thirty bushels) of wheat. That is the old fashion of giving credit prior to any Government intermeddling with currency. The British pound sterling was originally a pound weight of silver, but has been gradually reduced by Government debasements of the currency to relieve its own necessities till it is now little more than a fourth of that sum. The American colonies improved on the material example until the New-England but little over half the pound sterling. And it is on this downward road—where the descent is so easy, the return so difficult—that we are now invited to enter.

All that "A Merchant" urges in favor of Irredeemable Paper as stimulating industry, is a pure assumption. We deny that such a currency will tend to set in motion the wheels of stagnant industry, whether during or at the close of our struggle with the Slaveholders' Rebellion. On the contrary, we are confident that it will have a contrary effect. Prudent capitalists will be shy of buying raw staples and hiring labor under an inflated Paper currency, to be converted into Wares or Fabrics that they may very probably be required to sell under a Specie currency—that is, after all prices shall have been reduced to a Specie standard. We believe the issue of Irredeemable paper will tend strongly to counteract our high Tariff, and incite to importations from Europe of articles which would be made at home under a currency measured and tested by the Specie standard.

Understand that we object to no paper issues that are redeemable in specie, or that are frankly and on their face Irredeemable. What we do strenuously object to is legal compulsion, whereby private citizens are obliged to receive an unfulfilled promise to pay a dollar as a real dollar, when it is notoriously worth but ninety-five, ninety, or perhaps eighty cents. This is wrong in principle, and can hardly fail to prove injurious in practice. We would far sooner make United States Six per cent. bonds a legal tender, provided their interest were secured to be paid in coin. Those, it might plausibly be argued, were worth their face; those would be just what they professed to be; which demand notes not paid on demand are not. But let Congress not promptly and decidedly, even though its action should be wrong. We lack faith in Irredeemable Paper as a panacea for any ill whatever; but hesitation, inaction, at such a crisis is death. Please to move on!

The following is taken from a private letter, written on the 1st inst., to a gentleman of eminent commercial position in the City of Cincinnati:

"Within this week another \$250,000 has come to my knowledge—I cannot say whether 'well' money, but I believe it to be trustworthy—concerning the disposition of matters in Missouri and I apprise you that you may take some course to find out if it is true, and if so, where lies the culpability."

"We have had the highest stage of the river that has occurred for several years. The Commander in St. Louis was of opinion that a favorable hour had come to carry Columbus by steam, and urged to be permitted to do so—that it could be reached by water at several points, and the enemy could be shelled out while their guns could not be handled. He is ordered from Washington not to move."

"We do not know, of course, that these statements are perfectly exact, but from other facts within our knowledge, we judge that they are not exaggerated. We conclude from them that

President Lincoln has not a moment too soon entered upon the discharge of his constitutional duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

SIGEL.

A good commander is a careful of his men in camp as he is brave in leading them in the field; indeed, it is a question whether he who does not do the first ever does the second, for the soldierly qualities needed in the one place must, to a certain degree, be acquired in the other. We print this morning, an address of Gen. Sigel to the officers of his division, which is very characteristic of the man. We were told some time ago of a Prussian officer who was then, if not now, in this country, and who said that he was in the army opposed to Sigel in 1849, in Germany, and that he was forced to confess, though it was of an enemy, that the energy, military skill, and courage displayed by the rebel General in that campaign were unexampled, and that they won admiration and extorted praise even from the royal officers to whom he was opposed. This officer spoke especially of a masterly retreat, with an inferior force, conducted by Sigel, in which, though he was constantly in their presence, constantly hanging upon and harassing them somewhere, constantly leading them forced marches, arousing them at all hours to repel surprises, or forcing them to attempt to surprise him, yet they could never get at him. His camp-fires would shine brightly, and they would be sure of catching him; they would find the camp-fires, but no Sigel. They would occupy some mountain-pass, certain of intercepting him; but either he would have just gone through, or Sigel and his men would hail them from above, out of all danger. And so remarkable was the military genius shown by the man, that this Prussian officer, three months ago—he is wiser now, doubtless, and has learned that that sort of man don't somehow get along with us—it seemed that Sigel must soon rise to prominence in this war. But one of the qualities of a great soldier he possesses is in his power over men, and the secret of this, it may be, we see in this address to his officers, this care for the comfort and health of his men, this concern for their happiness, and this desire to render their lives cheerful as well as busy. Without meaning any improper reflection, we will venture to say that there would never be any complaints from troops under his command of neglect of the sick, of hungry invalids going to swell-pails to satisfy the cravings of appetite, or of white soldiers being sent to slave-pens for daring to complain of barbarous treatment.

INTERVENTION LOGIC.

It seems incredible that any one should read the pretexts put forth by British politicians to justify intervention in our domestic troubles without being conscious of their essential falsehood. The concerted howl of leading British and French journalists over the alleged destruction of the harbor of Charleston had not ceased when a brig fully in the rebel interest arrived from that very harbor, and testified that the Stone Blockade would actually improve what it had been exasperated as certain forever to destroy. And the reason is manifest: The waters of two considerable rivers find exit to the ocean through Charleston Harbor. Were that exit narrow and straight, the influx of tide, the efflux of current and tide together, would assuredly deepen and preserve it: it is the breadth, the openness, of its mouth that causes the channel to be crooked and shallow, rendering the harbor very difficult of entrance. Such as many bulks as you please, the water must have way; dam up the entrance altogether, and it would force a passage narrower, straighter and more practicable than the present. It is the smuggling in and out, under cover of fog or darkness, of vessels intent on running the blockade, that the Stone Fleet embarrasses; and the outcry against it is bought by fees—gold or debited by the tortuous scheming of hostile foreign policy. Pretends for interfering in behalf of the rebels must be had; if there are none that will bear scrutiny, others must be invented. The destruction by the rebels of all the light-houses along two thousand miles of coast, the absolute choking up of Norfolk Harbor, did not excite a word of European criticism, because perpetrated in the interest of the Slaveholder's Rebellion.

—But "the blockade is a regular farce," says a trusted informant of *The Manchester Guardian*. You, gentlemen, who make and indorse this fabrication! we challenge you to face the facts! Cotton at Mobile, which you say is not blockaded, is worth six to eight cents per pound; run it over to Havana, hardly three days off, and it will bring twenty-five cents as fast as the bales can be delivered. How can this be if the blockade is ineffective? Then Salt, which is abundant and cheap throughout the West Indies, is exceedingly scarce and dear throughout the region which you pronounce inefficiently blockaded; how can this be? A steamer might load with Cotton and Turpentine at Charleston or Mobile, run over to Havana, and exchange her cargo for Salt, Powder, Clothing, Quinine, &c., and run back within a month, clearing twice her own value by the trip; or she might take a cargo from Havana to Charleston or Mobile, and return with Cotton, &c., at an enormous profit. Vessels have made such trips; enough of them are to be had; why is not the South fully supplied with Salt, Clothing, Quinine, &c., but that the great profit is overborne by the greater hazard? What more than the present prices of Salt and Cotton respectively on the opposite sides of the Gulf Stream is needed to prove the blockade effectual?

Mr. W. A. Massey, M. P., in his recent speech at Falmouth, seems to have distanced all competitors in preposterous and suicidal assertion. "The blockade is inefficient," says Mr. M. Very well; you cotton-spinners must relish that. O no! "It has only been recognized at all through the courtesy and forbearance of the maritime States." Indeed! Has any British vessel refused to make a profitable voyage through "courtesy" or "forbearance"? Does not all Liverpool—the entire merchant shipping of Great Britain—yes, of Western Europe—know that any vessel that can cross

the Atlantic may make her value twice over by taking a cargo of Liverpool Salt to Mobile and bringing back a cargo of Mobile Cotton to Liverpool? Is it "courtesy" or "forbearance" that constrains them to decline the voyage? Certainly not; prudence and fear are the real disaunners; calculations of risks are made very nicely at Lloyd's; and if the greatest talent and nautical skill could insure that every second vessel could evade the blockade, there would soon be a new supply of American Cotton in Liverpool, and no lack of Liverpool Salt in Charleston. When Mr. Massey, urging the overthrow of the blockade, asks, "Shall we submit to be starved?"—he plainly admits that the blockade is terribly efficient. It is precisely because it is efficient that he is intent on British and French interference for its interruption.

We learn that, on account of bad health, the Duke of Cambridge is about to resign his place as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, on which occasion he is to be created a Field Marshal. Henceforth the office of Commander-in-Chief of the whole Army of England will cease to exist, and the Horse Guards, as the headquarters of the general staff has been called, will be merged in the War Department. England thus abandons the old routine of a Commander-in-Chief, because it is proved to be wholly unnecessary to the service, and because it complicates the action of the military machinery. Let us profit by the lesson. We need no Commander-in-Chief, except the one appointed by the Constitution, namely, the President.

If a robber attended by a negro slave were to waylay you upon the highway, would it be your part, as a wise man bent on making a vigorous defense and saving your life and property, to devote any portion of your energies to keeping the robber's negro slave in bondage to his owner? And don't you think, that instead of this, it would be good policy to say to the slave, quit helping your accouderly master and help me, and you shall have your freedom for it?

A CARD FROM MR. G. W. BLUNT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The personal allusion to me in the article on the Coast Survey in THE TRIBUNE of the 6th, obliges me to say a few words in reply:

1. I am charged with being "a sort of agent of the Survey," with an annual salary of \$2,000 or \$3,000. I am not an agent, nor do I receive, or ever have received, one dollar for services rendered to the Coast Survey. I buy the Charts, the same as any other chart seller, to sell again at prices fixed by the Government.

2. As to the information furnished to me by the Coast Survey, I supply it, and when it is furnished, I pay the draft on its regular charge for the work. Every person applying to the Coast Survey for Charts, has the same facility, and the names of those applying are published in the Coast Survey Reports.

3. So far as my personal interests are concerned the Coast Survey is a great drawback, as it obliges me to alter my chart plates, at a great expense, to embody the new and more accurate information obtained by the Survey.

4. I have advocated and worked for the Coast Survey on the same principle that I have advocated the Light-House system, the Pilot system, and the selection of merchant officers for the U. S. Navy, all without any compensation, viz: that our maritime interests should be as well provided for and regulated as those of other nations.

Why I should have been selected as the subject for misstatement, when it was within the reach of the writer of the article to know the facts, would be to me strange, did I not see every day around me a preference for slander over truth.

The want of intelligence as to the progress and uses of the Survey is so evident that I must be excused from replying to that part of the article.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1862.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF SPANISH TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

The bark Australia has arrived here with date from the Sandwich Islands to the 14th ultimo. The news is important.

The steamer Golden Age has arrived from Panama. She brings \$30,000 in treasure from Manzanillo, Mexico.

The steamer St. Louis, from San Francisco, arrived at Manzanillo on the 28th of January. She has \$1,200,000 in treasure to go via Panama to New-York.

The steamer Marquette arrived yesterday from Manzanillo. She brought \$75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco, previous to the 20th ultimo, with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

Intelligence from Western Mexico represents that there is a general termination of international discussion among the people, and a union of all parties to resist foreign invasion.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

The State Medical Society, to be organized, held its 1st. meeting, for the purpose of electing officers, at the City Hall, Albany, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. C. Allen; Vice-President, Dr. B. D. Russell; Secretary, Dr. S. B. Willard; Treasurer, J. V. P. Quackenbush of Albany. The various Committees were also appointed. Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Society to Dr. S. B. Willard for his valuable contribution for the purpose of the volunteer service, requesting him to continue the same. The Committee to whom was referred the introductory address of the President, presented a series of resolutions—first, applying the boldness of a heroism of the surgeons who stood by the wounded soldiers at Bull Run; second, that those surgeons now in bondage, who have declined parole on condition that they would not again serve for the war, receive the thanks and commendation of the Society; third, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Washington papers; fourth, expressing thanks to Dr. S. B. Willard, Surgeon-General, for his noble and noble efforts toward supplying the army with the best physicians; also, to Dr. March, Hunt, and Cogswell, for the thoroughness of their system of examinations; fifth, resolutions of condolence and sympathy on the death of the late President, Dr. Samuel L. Jones. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The usual resolutions of thanks to the retiring officers were adopted, and the Society adjourned sine die.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, continued the nomination of the Governor, L. Q. C. Elmer, E. B. D. Ogden, Peter Vreeland, for Supreme Court Judges; Charles P. Smith, for Clerk of the Supreme Court; John M. Cornelison, George B. Raymond, and Lucius Crabbe, for Commissioners of Postage, Treasures for the Normal School, and Prosecutors for Essex, Cape May, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties, were also confirmed.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

Telegraphic communication to San Francisco, which has been interrupted for some time by floods in California, was resumed to-day.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.

The Tribune Almanac for 1862 contains a Record of the Slaveholder's Rebellion, and the Acts of Congress to suppress the same.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1862.

The Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of the Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York was presented.

Reports were received favorable to amending the act to enforce the liability of bank stockholders, also, imposing a tax on dogs, and creating a fund to pay damages inflicted upon sheep; likewise, relative to the taking of acknowledgments of proof of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH.—For providing compensation to passengers injured by railroad accidents; to establish surgical stations along the lines of railroad, with hospital accommodations.

By Mr. HARRIS.—For the protection of bridges belonging to the State.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to amend the General Manufacturing Law.

To authorize the Banks of this State to take and hold stock of this State, or the United States.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. HARRIS to insert Treasury Notes. Lost.

And the bill passed without amendment.

Mr. Senator Henderson's health has rendered it necessary for his friends to place him under the medical care of Dr. Gray of Utica.

ASSEMBLY.

MR. WILLETT SEARLES, member elect from the 1st Assembly District of Albany, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Vandewater, appeared, and took his oath of office.

The House took up in Committee of the Whole the bill to amend the law of 1861, relating to the State of Light-houses, Fortifications, and the Survey of United States to acquire lands for the purpose of building forts, &c., adjacent to Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, and Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island.

The bill makes provision, if the United States fails to agree with the owners, for the appointment of Commissioners by the Court who shall make a survey for light-houses, fortifications, and the Survey of United States to acquire lands for the purpose of building forts, &c., adjacent to Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, and Fort Tompkins, on Staten Island.

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